Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Boston, April 21, 1857.

I have been greatly interested in watching the con-troversy respecting the divinity student recently sus-pended from a neighboring theological school. There are two things especially strange to me: the impudence of those who claim to have established telegraphic communication with heaven, and the case with which respectable and sensible people are induced to believe the claim. None of the feats which our modern necromancers profess to perform are more wonderful than those performed by professional magiciaus, who honestly call it legerdemain, and yet the necro-mancers impudently call them tests and proofs of intercourse with the dead, and find intelligent people ready to admit it. We have had in our Boston news papers, letters from a clergyman, a doctor, and sundry ladies and gentlemen testifying to the reality of the operations of the familiar spirit who assisted the divinity student. But one accustomed to investigate such mat ters finds the testimony worthless, as it admits of being entirely destroyed on a cross-examination, with-

out at all impeaching the veracity of the witnesses.

There is no doubt but this young man's prospects as a clergyman have been entirely blasted by this affair. If he is honest and sincere in his professions, it is his duty to prosecute the Professor, who claims to have detected his tricks, as a slanderer. No other course will put a step to the whispers which are circulated concerning his "antecedents"—whispers which doubtless had a strong prejudicing influence against him in the minds of the faculty. Until he vindicates his character by getting a verdict for heavy dam-ages against the Professor, all the Sadducees will continue to believe that the Professor had the best of reasons for doubting the student's honor and his honesty, and that the student is restrained from prosecution for fear of those reasons becoming public. It is at any rate well known in certain circles that there are mediums who are very cautious about be-traying the modus operandi of their telegraphic lines to the other world. A young man applied, a few months since, to a distinguished surgeon of this city to dress his hand. The hand was evidently burned, but burned in a very curious manner, so that the outline was exceedingly irregular, and ran in between the fingers, as though the fire might have been liquid. The surgeon was curious to know how it had been burned, but the young man remained pertinaciously silent. The surgeon's curiosity, and his fear lest there might be some wrong concealed, led him to make inquiries; by which means, these facts leaked out. The young man proved to be a medium of budding fame, who was accustomed, among other things, to have his familiar play the guitar with flame-tipped fingers. Of course, must suppose that the singular burn had some connection with this guitar-playing. Unbelievers will think of phosphorus dissolved in some medium and smeared on the medium's hand. What believers may think, I do not know; but I will suggest that the familiar spirit may not have wiped his feet when he came up from below, and thus a little of the "brimstone bed" may have got upon his master's hand. Q.

MORMON LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The following extracts are from a letter dated in California, "Jan. 24, 1857." The writer is intelligent and reliable. With his brother he has sojourned in Carson's Valley and the regions round about two several times, and therefore knows whereof he affirms.

"I see in the last Tribunz a charge of the Judge at Genoa (Morman Station), U. T. We had not heard of it before. One error in it needs correction: the statute against lewdness referred to is not a United States but a Utah Territorial law. While in Carson's Valley lately we examined their 'Revised Statutes' as carefully as our time and business would permit. Their whole sim and purpose is to throw power into the hands of their 'Elders,' and dust in the eyes of the 'Gentiles.' The Governor and Courts have extraordinary discretionary powers, and if the United States Government had but half performed its duty, much evil would have been prevented. Some of their laws are clearly in violation of the Constitution, and Congress should examine them. They have what they call a 'Perpetual Emigration Fund.' Their printed laws contain to act creating or incorporating such a fund. It is clearly a Church fund; yet certain fines and forfeitures are directed by law to be paid into said fund!

"We noticed, also, that in an act ordering the collation of the laws of the territory, they direct the publication of an accompanying list of laws 'except such
'as are abrogated, obsolete, not in force, or not neces'sarry to print,' and in the list they mark sections and
parts of acla, 'not print,' and merely refer by volume
and page—not to the printed laws, but—to the statutes
probably kept in the Secretary's Office in Salt Lake
City! So that an 'outside Gentile' who is over-curious must go there for information. But teky 'not
necessary to print!"
"They laws on Slavery are for outside show—very

"Their laws on Slavery are for outside show—very fair, just and reasonable, but altogether dependent on the magistrate for their excution. Justices of the Peace and other town officers are elected by the people, but none of their acts are legal until the Governor commissions 'them! They allow boys of 18 to vote, which works to the advantage of the Mormons in mixed settlements. They grant exclusive rights to 'Elders,' &c., to all water-courses and timber lands-making the masses dependent on these exclusives for irrigation, water-power, and wood. Property, when first brought into the territory is taxed extra—thereby placing the 'extra' on all property passing through Mormondom in the possession of 'Gentile' emigrants to California and elsewhere. They strengthen the power of courts, magistrates and 'Elders,' by discouraging the settlement of good lawyers in the territory-denying to such any legal right to collect their fose. Hence the territory is niled with 'bush lawyers,' a disgrace to their profession and a pest to community. a disgrace to their profession and a pest to community Common law is done away with, by forbidding the citing of precedents of any courts but their own.

"The laws of Etah, if extended over Carson's Valley, will invalidate the right of every squatter to three-fourths of his claim, and compel him to go to Sait Lake City for even his cattle-brand, beside confusing and unsettling all well-established squatter usages and

They have no law of marriage, common law no being recognized by their statutes. The laws recognize the right to a plurality of wives in only one istance—and that instance would not excite attention ordinary reading—hence polygamy rests almost entirely on the declared right of 'illegitimate children and their mothers' to inherit equally with the wife and legiti-mate children, 'the Court' being the sole judge of the child's parentage.

child's perentage.

"We could fill pages with complaints against their published laws. But of those 'not-print' laws, we can only hear through emigrants who have been fleeced and skinned by their operation, in their passage through Sak Lake City; and, judging from such reports, the 'not-print' list is pretty long—and very heavy!

"The object of the 'Elders' is very clear. Their is to be held us to be a very lear.

aim is to build up an oligarchy as powerful and hideous as the oligarchy of our Southern States. By appropriating to themselves 'exclusive control of water privileges and valuable woodlands, by 'regulating the use' of the first, and the 'reads' through the last. ' use' of the first, and the 'roads' through the last, by receiving fees and collecting tolls thereon, they have made great strides toward rendering permanent their power. Their 'wives' are nothing more nor less than darces. They hire them out to labor, and in most cases are supported by their wages. The mass of their peo-ple are ignorant, fanatical and devoted to their 'El-dery,' who are generally very shrewd and unserupa-lous scamps. They are taught to look on all 'Gen-tiles' as enemies; and the deep, undisquised disgust and contempt manifested toward them by all Ameri-cans brought is contact with them, confirms this be-lief.

"One incident which is reliable I must find room for, to show the 'workings' of their system. A girl accompanied a family relatives) into the Territory. An old 'Elder' wanted her for a supernumerary 'wife.'

She jected his offer with horror and disgust. For the circled his offer with horror and disgust. For the circled his offer with horror and disgust. For the circled his offer with horror and disgust. From door to door she sought employment, but every door was closed against her. Starvation stared her in the face and with the same him. the face, and—she was compelled to marry him. Such is Mormonism! K. A. G."

THE EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY .-The corporators of this Company met yesterday at the Astor Heuse, and accomplished a preliminary organization. They meet again on the 7th of May, when stock subscription books will be opened. More than 2,060 families have already applied to emigrate to Virginia, and large subscriptions to the stock are offered from the Southern States

KANSAS.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., March 30, 1857. A great human tide is flowing on Kansas They come in the morning, they come at the noonday, they come in the night. The snorting Missouri River leviathans, which have toiled through the muddy, snaggy, sand-banky sinuosities of that classic stream, halt by the muddy, undeveloped levee of some embryo city, and, with a fiendish "Border-Ruffisn" scream, herald the advent of a few hundred more adventurers to the advent of a few hundred more adventurers to this land of promise. Ferries ply briskly at the modern Jordan, as the rebellions and muddy waters refuse to stand still for the passage of those calicocovered "arks," drawn by oxen, and containing nothing holier than "household gods." Hacks, and buggies, and wagons, every wheelable variety of the genus carriage, are in motion, and the owners thereof realizing a "fair thing" by this most legitimate mode of "conveyancing." Enterprising singulars, with carpet-bag "attachment," throng our thoroughfares. Beard and lodging are words of startling import. Local geography is elevated to startling import. Local geography is elevated to the chief rank among the sciences, and "claim" takers are like another cloud of locusts upon the face

A portion of these emigrants come to settle permanently; a portion come to speculate; a few come to spy out the land, forerunners of a prospective emigration; while no inconsiderable number are like the emigrants to Arkansas, who went there to come back again. To-day claims were to be had a few miles from such a point; to-morrow, a few miles further off. To-day an adventurer, by the aid of advice and exploring peregrinations, discovers a place that suits his fancy. He lays down a few logs which be earries on his shoulder from the nearest point of timber, and amuses himself by penciling his name, with sundry dates and the fact that the claim is taken. He stands on some prominent point of his prospective heritage and mentally maps out the improvements that are to grow up under the hand of industry, and the Italian-like softness and beauty of the landscape before him puts him in heroics. He goes back to the nearest town to contemplate the erection of a domicile, and inquire about the propriety of recording his claim, when he finds a still fresher emigrant than himself, who, upon hearing of his choice, offers him fifty, or one hundred, or two hundred dollars for his "chance," and, anxious to make a trifle so easily, he makes the transfer, and claim-taker number one is once

the transfer, and claim-taker number one is once more upon his investigating travels.

Then there is a cloud of speculators, those who came to be speculators, and those who are tempted into becoming so by the multiplying qualities of the almighty dollar. Almaschar's vision is realized, only it grows out of a town map instead of a basket of crockery. Lots rise as if they were blown up by gunpowder, and city interests are considered the entereducts of a pecuniary millennium. A year and antecedents of a pecuniary millennium. A year and a half ago a man could buy a claim for a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, which was regarded as a big price then; now he is selling it in lots at a rate that will realize one or two hundred thousand doliars. All the world of half-fledged speculators hear with wondering admiration. Another has invested a few hundred, or it may be a few thousand dollars in town lots, but a few months ago, and is selling at an advance of two or three hundred per cent. Already anticipative nabobs expand into importance. The worship of the golden calf is too subtime a faith to

worship of the golden calf is too sublime a faith to be diverted from its legitimate outpourings by the shabbiness of the temple in which it is set up. Perhaps the expanding home of the legitimate squatter is the happiest picture. First a tent whitens the prairie hill-side; then a log-cabin, rough and uncouth. Soon a frame or stone build-ing grows up, while the furrows are drawn through the deep black soil, and the germ of swather public ck soil, and the germ of another nob the deep black soil, and the germ of snother noble homestead farm is ishecting out in strength and vigor. To-day is for trial and toil, to-morrow for hope. The seeds of future happiness and wealth are sowing thick and fast in Kansas to-day. Slopes hitherto untrodden by the foot of white men are claimed day by day as his heritage. Those who have prident industry and perseverance will succeed as surely as daylight follows darkness. But a few years, and all these will be rich farms, and those towns, or others better chosen, will be the seats of business and enterprise. That is, unless Border-Ruffian violence or Federal despotism conspire to throw another blight on Kansas.

What a mottey mixture of human life is comprised in this exodus from the States! The motives

prised in this exodus from the States! The motives to emigrate are as different as those they have sent here. Little episodes of life are written, strongly marked and full of interest. How many of those who come are incapable of going through even a brief pioneer experience! It is one thing to read of the patient energy of pioneers, and another to face it. Even where the obstacles are lightest and the goal is nearest, there are many who have neither faith nor courage to meet them. In the older cities and States there are very many whose means and wants are limited to the day that creates and supthem. Their livelihood depends on the capital and enterprise of others. They grow up, live and die, like so many wheels and cranks in the complex machinery of the body politic; and when you take them away from the other wheels and cranks, they cease to revolve, and seem to forget that they are any more than a fragment of an incomplete machine.

They have not accustomed themselves to efficient thinking, and consequently they do not think effi-ciently. Enterprise is not a quality that will lie ciently. Enterprise is not a quality that will lie long in dormant, inutile expectancy. It takes a man with a good deal of the hardy vigor of life to throw off old associations and look cheerfully at new aspects of life when they promise to be better ones. Oh! the mill-tread of the little paths of life which narrow down the human soul and the physical abili-

ties to a point as infinitesimal as a homeopathic dose of medicine! Political economists tell us that by of medicine: Formers recommission to the performance of limiting a man's occupation to the performance of one thing, he will excel in that. So he will. He who has never done anything but make a pin-head, can make pin-heads to perfection. He who has attended and watched the operations of a piece of mechanism for a monotonous lifetime, can do no more. Must we glorify the process by which a man is made into a machine? Is he to be like a watch, wound up weekly, and regulated by the fears of loss of place? As the machinery wears, is it to be oiled by alcohol, and wound, and wound up, until the mainspring breaks, and then be superseded by a

newer piece of machinery There may be some men who are destined, or who are only fitted to be so many cranks in the great machinery of civilization—who are to move and revolve silently in their respective places, at the unknown impetus of another crank, and to shine in the lurid furnace-light of the great Moloch-shine until they are worn out by revolving, or until they have forgotten to do anything but revolve. Pinheads and money must be made. Veneering saws must be filed and set so as to cut to a hairbreadth, and men must be born, grow up, and be manufac-tured into machines to do it.

One of these infinitesimal wheels cannot easily dovetail into the machinery of Kansas. He is too perfect an instrument for so wide or general adaptaion. He would be worse than the lost Pleiad: although the telescope of the astronomer may not fathem the depths of that heaven in which it is twiskling away in beautiful light, it is still there, while he would be a useless atom amid a utilitarian

immensity.

But there are cranks which are weary, weary with revolving with the monotonous machinery of which they have been made a part. They dream of a "vine and fig tree" of their own, and they may realize it; but they must work and wait for it. Those who come to Kansas expecting to find the vine and fig tree aforesaid, in all their glory, will probably realize that "Kansas is a humbug." They cannot help admiring the beautiful landscape entouched nature here presents; I have not seen one who did not pronounce it up to or far superior to his expectations; but the emigrant who has not the sturdy hardihood to feel that there is a necessary, and not very forbidding, struggle before him, ere anticipation rests in happy fruition, will be apt to look on all the advantages and richness of nature as the "apples of Sodom and grapes of Gomerrah." Many an emigrant will go home long before he has realized what he turns his back upon. The emigrant may have built up all his ideas of happiness in an occasional visit to the theater, or to some other mode of recreation. Sunday "in

the park," or in a tea-garden, or enjoyed in some favorite or loved way, may have made the golden links in the iron chain of life, enjoyed when he and the other numerous wheels in the complex ma-chinery have been undergoing their weekly burnish-ing up. He may be wedded to these so long and devotedly that no other idol can be set in their place. His first experience of Kansas is admiration. His His drift experience and a dissatisfaction with the present. He has been molded to a certain place, and he can revolve in no other. His third expended to be can revolve in no other. rience is a home-sickness, a wearying for his little world and his little gods. He makes his exit, and as he goes justifies his precipitation and want of courage by a wholesale abuse of others, which may

ply divert condemnation from himself. Kansas is the richest prairie country in the West. It has sufficient of all the natural resources to make a wealthy community. The gate of the overland commerce is at her borders. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid annually to the Indians, and they will spend them here. This is the outfitting station for the Western army. Kansas offers much to tempt the emigrant; these are crowding to her shores; some to do their duty as pioneers and soon reap its reward, and others to shrink and grow homesick, and be like him who was "going to Arkansaw to come back again."

MINNESOTA.

RAILROADS-PROSPECTS, &c. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SAINT PAUL, March 26, 1857. The recent grant of lands by Congress for the contruction of railroads in Minnesota, variously estimated at three to seven millions of acres, bids fair to stimulate speculation in this Territory to an unwonted degree, and would do so to an extent incompatible with its rapid growth and settlement were there not some conservative features incidental to the grant to counteract the speculative tendencies which it will develop. In the first place, the lands will not be withdrawn rom preëmption settlers. Their rights will be recogsized up to the time of the location by the railroad orporations of the sections awarded them, though all the districts from which the donated land are selected will probably be withdrawn entirely from purchase or entry with warrants. This insures the distribution o the broad acres among these having the best right to them—those willing and able to make them productive

Another probability favors the interests of immigrants proposing to settle in Minnesota the present year, viz: that of the inability of the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature for want of power so to do. Should this view be the true one, no final disposition of the donated sections can be made until next Winter, by which time settlements of a good portion of the lands along the proposed lines of road may be effected, if there be an approximation to the numerical accession to our population confidently expected. These lands will cost the settler \$2.50 per acre, and will very soon be worth \$15 to \$30, according to the situation. Speculators being shut out from their acquisition must make the most of lands already entered, and which those unacquainted with their locality and quality will do well to avoid.

Of course, new cities and towns will be offered in quantities and sizes to suit the most fastidious non-residents. So long as Eastern people will buy such property, which has no value except for farming purposes, in three cases out of five, so long the manufacture of maps will continue.

means in towns which can only be discovered by the surveyor's aid, the proprietors having as little knowledge of their whereabouts as their very credulous customers.

surveyor's nid, the proprietors having as little knowledge of their whereabouts as their very credulous customers.

The recent decision of the Supremely iniquitous Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, was correctly anticipated by Mr. Fullerton, formerly a preacher of the Gospel—now Register of the Land Office at Sfillwater. This gentleman has an instinctive appreciation of his position as a representative of the Sham Democracy, and gave it as his opinion, several months ago, that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and cannot, therefore, claim the right to pre-empt from the public lands. The late Secretary of the Interior, Mr. McClelland, decided otherwise, and truly stated, in reply to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Isniah Lawrence of New-York, that there was nething in the laws of the United States or Territorial regulations to prevent a citizen of African descent from pre-empting land in Minnesota. Mr. Fullerton, in a scurrilous letter, such as a recrewed brother from the Old Dominion can fitly write, acknowledged the authority of this official ruling. Since the Supreme Court's decision, he has again enlightened the public, exultingly alluding to the conformity in opinions entertained by himself and the five notables of the Court aforesaid. As he will probably be sustained by the present Secretary of the Interior, it may be well for colored men who had cherished the hope of making hemes for themselves and children in this inviting Territory to defer their final preparations until the contrary can be made to appear. Nowhere is that contempt for the rights of colored men, which passes current in Washington and Quatibleum for Democracy, more strongly and uniformly evinced than among the Government efficials in Minnesota. The great body of our people do not sympathize in this sentiment any more than they recognize the right of Southers bullles and negro-traders to the appellation of gentlemen.

You may have noticed the quarrel which prevented our Legislature from transacting business the l

our Legislature from transacting business the last week of the seasion. A bill for the removal of the seat of government having passed both Houses, was taken in charge by the Committee of Enrolled Bills, whose chairman, secreting himself in a room of the Fuller House, prevented it, with many others, from being presented to the Governor for his approval. A copy of the original bill was, however, approved and claimed to be lawful by the friends of the measure. An attent will doubtless he made to have the next session tempt will doubtless be made to have the next session of the Legislature at St. Peters, though its success will depend very much upon the opinion which Governor Medary may entertain as to the legality and expediency

The weather is mild and the snow is rapidly melting. The weather is mild and the snow is rapidly melting, so that we hope for early navigation. This is very desirable to those habituated it newspaper reading, as the mail contractor between this city and Dubuque is not suspected of favoring this anti-Democratic enter-

LANDS FOR SETTLERS. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WINONA, Minnesota, March 30, 1857. A great mistake prevails in the Northern and Eastern States among those who are preparing to come to this Territory. Congress granted a large amount of land to railroads, and all of the land offices have been losed, so that no lands can be sold; and therefore settlers abroad infer that they cannot get land, except what they purchase at second-hand of those who se cured their land before the offices closed. The act of Congress says that the railroads shall have every alternate section of an odd number, that is, Nos. 1, 3, 5, &c., for six miles each side of their tracks, of the land not sold. Therefore, all the sections of an even number are virtually open to actual settlers, because number are virtually open to actual settlers, because settlers are perfectly safe; and at the land sales no speculator or other person will bid against a settler, and he can get his land at Government prices, but the Government price for all lands within six miles of the railroads will be \$2.50 per acre. But if persons wish to get farther off than six miles from the proposed railroad lines, then the price of the lands will be \$1.25. I have conversed with bankers and land dealers here, and that the settled with settled with settled. and they tell me that they consider the actual settlers not as safe in taking up Government lands now as er. This information is important to the one hundred

thousand hardy men who are preparing to come here this year, many of whom may be kept back by the knowledge that the land offices are closed. I have seen settlers within a few days sell their claims to go on to a new lot, as they know their claim will not be interfered with when the lands come into market

How soon the railroad companies will get through How soon the railroad companies will get through selecting their lands, and the offices again be open, no one can tell—possibly not before next Spring. The Government will give at least two months' public notice of the time of sale. There is not the least doubt but that now is the best opportunity that will ever effer itself in the West to the laboring man of small means, taking into consideration timber, climate and soil. All through the sixteen southern counties of the Territory unmarging quarter sections are salling for \$5.

soil. All through the sixteen southern counties of the Territory unimproved quarter-sections are selling for \$5 per acre, and a large portion of those which are well timbered with oak are worth \$10 per acre. There is a great rush into the country west and north of St. Anthony and St. Paul.

Let me again say to those who wish to actually locate upon and improve the soil, Now is the time to strike. If the actual settlers only knew it, this season would be a better time for them than for the speculators. Flour will be cheap all along the Mississippi: but pork and beef are high; so with potatoes, oats and corn, which in many parts are \$1 per bushel; beans, \$3; butter, 30 cents.

Navigation is expected to be open to Lake Pepin in three days.

WESTERN WISCONSIN.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, April 16, 1857. The first through train over the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad arrived here last evening. The train left Milwaukee at 7 o'clock in the morning, and in so good a condition was the road, notwithstanding the had weather which of late has prevailed in this region. that the train made capital time from station to station, and arrived here on time at precisely 5 o'clock p. m. The Directors and officers of the road, the members of the Press at Milwaukee, Janesville and Madison, the Mayors of the several cities, the President of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, the Agents of dent of the aniwaukee Board of Frade, the Agents of the several Transportation Companies, the officers of other Railroad Companies terminating at Milwaukee, constituted the passengers upon the train. The day, though cold, was bright. The comforts of the passen-gers had been provided for, and it was a delightful

The beautiful City of Madison was passed at II The beautiful City of a manufacture of the valley of the o'clock. Thence we soon came into the valley of the Black Earth Creek—not a very poetical name; but the exceeding beauty of this gem of a valley, and the piracket of the property along its margin, created by the turesque scenery along its margin, created by the grassy hills and wooded bluffs, made good for any

oetry which its name might lack.

At Mazo Munic the valley of the Black Earth loses At Mazo Munie the valley of the Black Earth loses itself in the more magnificent valley of the Wisconsin. This point is say twenty-two miles from Madison. Here our friend Booth of The Free Democrat and a few other gentlemen took the opportunity to ascend a high bluff in the rear of the depot, from which streaked out one of the handsomest landscapes that I have ever witnessed. The eye glances down the valley of the Wisconsin, which runs nearly due west for forty miles, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad makes a straight line for this estire forty miles; and as there are no undulations to the bed of Railroad makes a straight line for this edite forly niles; and as there are no undulations to the bed of the valley from the elevation above named, the eye commands sight of a train of cars for the whole distance—the like of which, it is presumed, cannot be witnessed elsewhere in the country. Not but that

commands spated of which, it is presumed, cannot be witnessed elsewhere in the country. Not but that there are other as long, or longer, straight lines; but they are either without the observatory by which the spherical form of the earth is overcome to the beholder, or the country is so undulating that much of the time trains would be lost to the sight.

From the Maze Munie (which name signifies the iron that walks) we swept along down the valley in fine style—the road so direct and smooth that we passed at the rate of thirty miles an hour, scarcely noticing the motion of the cars. The cars, by the way, were new and very fine. The valley of the Wisconsin has a mean width of three miles. It is very level. Upon either hand the bluffs are cut through continually by greater or lesser ravines, down which come numerous streams, giving fine water-powers in many numerous streams, giving fine water-powers in many cases. After going back from these bluffs a short dis

numerous streams, giving fine water-powers in many cases. After going back from these bluffs a short distance, you come upon a fine open country of the very best of land. Much of the country, I am informed, is taken up and under cultivation. But still there remains much fine land unoccupied, and from its low price it is very inviting to new settlers.

These headlands or bluffs are very handsome. Some of them are entirely destitute of timber, but covered with grass, and are very smooth, as if the nicest artificial culture had been applied to render them so. Then again, they are covered with the majestic oak, with no underbrush or rubbish beneath, like a park in the highest cultivation. The quality of soil along the velley is of various kinds, some of it light sandy loam, which, with skillful culture, would be made the best land in the State, it being so very sunny and warm; while the bottoms, as they are called, are as rich as it is possible for lands to become, and must always remain so, as for all time the "Old Wisconse" will bring down the wash from the great north and make its annual deposit of rich manure.

down the wash from the great north and make its annual deposit of rich manure.

I am persuaded that this valley has been overlocked, and presents to-day the finest field in Wisconsin for agricultural pursuits.

The Wisconsin is a broad but shallow river. The
Railroad Company has wisely built three bridges
across it, so that the country along could have upon
either side convenient access to the road. The bridges
are fine structures, resisting the ice and Spring freshets
admirably, and reflect much credit upon the engineer
of the road.

of the road.

At 5 o'clock to the minute—the time we were due—we reached Prairie du Chien, and found à large concourse of the citizens to greet our arrival. Such old anvils, and tin tubes stuck in the ground, as could be laid hold of, were filled with powder and discharged

living and in tures are in the powder and discharged upon the occasion.

Were you ever at Prairie du Chien? Never did nature employ her handiwork to better advantage in laying out the "land" for the site of a city than here; and the old French explorers were wise in establishing here a settlement. The population at present is about 3,000. A great city, under the influence of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road and other roads concentrating here, must arise upon this ancient site.

After exploring the town until dark, the guests, with some of the leading citizens of Prairie du Chien, ast diewn to a sumptuous repast at the Granite House, and, amid the greatest good feeling, resolved that the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad was one of the best built, best located and best managed in the land—and surely much of this is true. It is unavoidable that it must steadily grow into one of the best business roads of the country. It may be slower in reaching its resimum of business than some other roads, but in the end its business is absolutely certain to come. raximum of business than some other roads, but in the end its business is absolutely certain to come. The general belief prevails that, whatever may be true of other roads, it is true of this that it has been built with a strict regard to economy, and a jealous care of the best interests of the corporation.

It will prove a great blessing to the people and State of Wisconsin, and may its success be equal to the high hopes of its projectors and managers.

B.

THE APRIL SNOW-STORM.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

DE RUYTER, Madison County, N. Y., ? Tuesday, April 21, 1857. } We are well nigh overwhelmed here in a heavy fall

of snow. It commenced Sunday afternoon and continued without intermission through the night. It accumulated, however, but little till yesterday. At 10 'clock a. m. the storm increased and the feathers of Mother Goose came thick and fast, the wind, meanwhile, shifting into the north-east. Snow continued to fall all night, and this morning it lies 22 inches on a level. Had none melted it would have exceeded two feet in depth. Everything is enveloped in a heavy mantle of white. It covers roofs, buildings and fences, and fruit, shade and forest trees are loaded. It will do considerable damage in breaking down and despoil-ing the latter. The temperature, notwithstanding, is

do considerable damage in breaking down and despoling the latter. The temperature, notwithstanding, is mild and soft.

How this storm happened away down here, at this time of year, nobody can tell, unless it be, as it probably is, accidental. It must have got loose and strayed from the custody of the Weather Office, through the inattention of the keeper, into this latitude. It deubtless belongs up toward 54-40°, or in the vicinity of Baffin's Bay. The roads were never worse, and this adds to their impassable state; indeed, they have been horrible for the last fortnight. But they must grow worse yet before they will be better, and should the snow leave suddenly look out for a flood, as the almanac-makers say, about these days. Farmers must feel somewhat annoyed, particularly those whose stock are on short rations of fodder, to say nothing of the prospect of a late Spring. It is a capital time now for calves and young fambs. You know they always "improve the occasion" at such times to be born. Farmers can do but little else out-doors except to take care of them daytimes and read The Tratus's evenings. We had thought to enjoya respite from shoveling snow-drifts the balance of the season, but find a return to that habitual and pleasing duty inevitable; how much longer to last, I know not: I trust, however, not later than June. But "it is an ill wind that blows nobody no good" (two negatives in English, you recollect we were taught by old Murray, are equivalent to an affirmative). A greater sagar season has not occurred in many years. Millions of pounds of that delicions article will be made; and it happens very opportunely, too, at a time of such unwonted high prices in the Southern and imported sugars. You ought to be the season in the southern and imported sugars. portunely, too, at a time of such unwonted high prices in the Southern and imported sugars. You ought to be in the country now, it would revive your reminiscences of boyhood when getting out manure, breaking flax, and tapping the sugar bush came in for a share of attention from the farmer and his boys, among the labors and delights of Spring-time; and like the old soldier who shoulders his crutch and fights his battles o er again, you might, in many of our rural domiciles, sugar-off or "lick lasses" again with the girls and wee bairns on almost any evening for a week to come.

CRUSHING OUT THE TRIBUNE.-In our opinion the business of crushing out THE TRIBUNE is not likely to flourish like a green tree, while it has its present num ber of readers, and a majority of them animated by the same spirit of the one that writes the following letter.

To the Editor of The N V Tribung Six: In a recent number of The Transum I noticed an article headed, "Plant one tree." I have been this day to the forest and selected one to my liking, and agreeable to your request, I shall call it the Tree of Liberty. Its roots will spread in free soil, and its leaves be fanned by the free winds of Heaven. Could I have got a more appropriate name? I have trans-

plented it with care, and with that sacred name it can planted it with care, and with that sacred name it can but flourish. We, the poor laboring class of the old Pine Tree State, are bound to maintain our rights let what will come. Let the Southern planters in reality undertake to call the roll of their slaves under the shadows of old Bunker Hill, or in the Valleys of Maine, they will find that the spirit of the Mohawk still lives among these free and rugged hills, and that if crewded too hard, will not refuse to take a dish of tea with them in the same manner that they did with

tea with them in the same manner that they did with their mother country, long years ago. Long may you live, Mr. Editor, to enjoy the truits of your labor. May your paper continue to spread until the doctrin-you premulgate shall be firmly planted in every fre-and patriotic heart in this glorious Union, is the wish

f a young Palmyra, Maine, April, 1807.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

MAINE FARMER.

The City of St. Paul, as we learn from The Minne. otion, was frightfully excited a few days ago in consesence of a report that the Sioux Indians had invade the settlements of South-western Minnesota, and were actually on the eye of taking some of the larger towns in the thickly settled counties of Brown, Blue Earth and Nicollet. The martial spirit of St. Paul "riz" immersely. A public meeting was called, volunteers flocked to the standard, breathing death and destruction to all red skins, and as they were about ready to take their departure for the tented field, they received intelligence which essentially dampened their ardor, viz: that their services were not required. The whole report, says The Minnesotion, appears to have origiport, says The Minnesotian, appears to have origi-nated in a confirmation of the Spirit Lake mas-sacre, the news of which we had three weeks ago. The perpetrators of that deed proved to be a band of Sioux from beyond the Missouri, aided by some of the vagabonds of the Wapakatee band who had joined them. Capt, Bee, who commanded the detachment sent out from Fort Ridgeley to ascertain the facts connected with that massacre, and to chastise the perpetrators, if found, has returned, having left his command at Spirit Lake. He reports that the the facts connected with that massacre, and to chastise the perpetrators, if found, has returned, having left his command at Spirit Lake. He reports that the news is too true. Forty-two settlers were killed, five we men taken prisoners, and thirty-three horses stolen. A merchant, who was killed, had all his goods carried off. The Indians were said to number five or six hundred. When Capt. Bee's command arrived at the scene of the munderous attack, it appeared the Indians, who were mounted, had fied **sesteurd*, and the troops, who were on foot, could not pursue them with success. Another report, however, states that a party of the Indians were overtaken by the soldiers, and some half-dozen of them made to fall beneath the visitation of the unerring Minié rifle.

Col. Smith, the commandant of Fort Snelling, with that prompt alserity which characterizes him as a faithful protector of the frontier from Indian depredations, felt it his duty, however, to respond to the call of the people of St. Peter, and yesterday morning, at davilght, had three companies and twelve wagons laders with supplies and ammunition, on the march to the Southwestern border. The Colonel is an old soldier and knows "all about Indians."

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The Sons of St. George met last night at Delmon co's to celebrate the anniversary of their patron Saint. Every table was full, and the Annual Dinner passed off with unusual spirit. As usual, the room was decorated with national emblems, and a splendid full-length portrait of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was placed at the head of the room. Mr. John Eyre, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair in the absence of the President. At his right sat Lord Napier, the British Minister to Washington, and Messrs. Norrie and Garrigue, of the St. Andrews and German Societies, occupied posts of honor on either head. After disposing of a very excellent dinner the intellectual repast began by a song from the Glee Club and an air by the band. The President then announced

1. The day, and all who honor it: St. George and Merrie England.

Drank with honors.

2. The Queen-God Kess her.

Drank with three times three, and God Save the Oncen by the Band.

5. The President of the United States

Was similarly received. 4. Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives on this conti-

The President, in introducing the above, honored the

new Minister and his family with very high encomi-

dent and his fellow-countrymen present for the very hearty manner in which they had been pleased to welcome him. He said that he had been sent to this country at an auspicious moment, when the animosities which grew out of two unfortunate wars had nearly died away, and the interests of the two countries were daily growing more identical. He was grateful for the reception accorded to him by his countrymen, and he hoped that they would also afford him all of the moral support which laid in their power. He had been honored by the most cordial reception from the President of the United States, Gen. Casa, and the other officers of the Government, who seemed to appreciate the friendly feelings of the British Government in sending operate with him in maintaining these amiable relations. To the citizens of the United States present he did not To the citizens of the United States present he did not mean to call up the phantom of entangling alliances, that political spectre which seemed to have descended from the time of the Revolution to the present day; so he would merely recommend the entangling alliances which would eventually result from the adoption of the submarine cable [Appiause]. In conclusion, his Lordship begged to assure all present that he was charged by the people of England, by Lord Palmerston, and by her Majesty, Victoria herself, to convey to the people of America the warmest assurances that they most heartily and sincerely desired to see the American people prosper and continue to live in peace and harmony with themselves and with all the world. Having received these sentiments at the hands of his sovereign, he would not lay up this talent in a diplematic napkin [Cheers.]

Was the next toast. Adam Norrie, esq., responded Other toasts and sentiments followed and the least was prolonged to a late hour.

MARINE APPAIRS.

The United States steam-frigate Minnesota is about o proceed to the China Seas, and the following officers have been ordered to her: Captain, Samuel F. Du Pont: Lieutenants, Wm. B. Renshaw, Miles K. Warrington, Chas. C. Simms, Colville Terrett and Robert R. Carter: Acting Master, J. C. Chaplin; Surgeon, R. T. Barry; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, Charles Martin; Assistant-Surgeon, H. L. Sheldon; Purser, Robt Pettit; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, Jonathan M. Ballard; Carpenter, Jno. Southwick; Sailmaker, George T. Lozier.

The officers and crew of the steam-frigate Merrima have been transferred to the new frigate Roanoke at Norfelk. Having made the necessary trial-trip of the former, they are about to make a similar trip with the latter. John Hambleton has been detailed in the place of Purser McBlair, deceased.

SEIZURE OF AN ALLEGED SLAVER. The schooner Merchant, Capt. Storm, for Corsica, Africa, left this port yesterday, and after proceeding some six miles outside of Sandy Hook, was overhauled by the steam-tug Sattelite, having on board the U. S. Marshal and Deputies, who seized her as a slaver. She was towed back to the city and now lies in Buttermilk Channel, under the guns of the U.S. Revenue cutter Washington.

A NEW ESTERPRISE IN MOUNT VERNON .- With a view of obviating the necessity, on the part of the industrial classes of Mount Vernon coming to this city daily to follow their respective vocations, a Joint Stock Company has been organized in that village, and about \$7,000 subscribed toward \$100,000 (the required amount), which is to be invested in the erection of a building adapted to manufacturing purposes. This is to be rented in portions with steam power to parties of limited means, who may be disposed to engage in any light manufacturing business. It is be lieved that this enterprise will do more to promote the prosperity of the village than any measure adopted by the founders of that place since it was settled. It is

contemplated to give special encouragement to those

for females, as well as for males.

PERSONAL.

-John W. Forney is typig dangerously ill at the house of Mr. Daniel Dougherty in Philadelphia. The fureral of the Hon. Malbone Walson took place at Catskill on Wednesday afternoon. It was largely attended by the relatives and personal and professional friends of the deceased.

-Gilbert C. Davidson, esq., has made a donation of 500 shade trees to beautify the grounds around the Dudley Observatory.

-Elihu Burritt has been elected an honorary life member of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute.

-Dr. Ezra Ferris of Lawrenceburg, Ind., died at his residence in that place last Sunday evening, aged 74 years. He was a preacher of the Baptist denomi-

-Senator Douglas is visiting his son in North Care lina, the latter being ill.

A Paris correspondent of The Journal of Commerce. writes on the 6th inst.:

writes on the 6th inst.:

My interceurse with the family of the celebrated American Schipter, Mr. Crawford, has been such as to keep me informed from day to day of his real condition. He has recently moved to a large apartment near to the Triumphal Arch at the top of the Champs near to the Triumphal Arch at the top of the Champe-Llysces, where he onjoys a Southern aspect and a coun-try air. He has been regularly attended by three of the ablest surgeons and physicians of this capital; within the week past, his general health has im-proved; his mind is not affected, but the condition of the eye and head remains very serious; the medical advisers await the effect, good or bad, a few weeks more; the indefatigable tenderness and sound judg-ment of Mrs. Crawford, his excellent wife, procure for him all the comfort and benefit of which his situation is susceptible. He is attended, beside, by a devoted Italian servant who has lived with him for many years. —Mr. Ruskin, author of "The Stones of Venica,"

Italian servant who has lived with him for many years.

-Mr. Kuskin, author of "The Stones of Venics," &c., sent a check for 100 guineas to Mr. Spurgeon, after hearing him preach, as a donation toward the fund for building a new place of worship and as an expression of his admiration of his eloquence.

-The Rev. T. W. Higginson, a reformatory clergy-

man down East, who is prominent at women's and Anti-Slavery meetings in New-York and where, has come to the defense of Mr. Willis, the young gentleman whose mediumship was distasteful to the Faculty of Harvard. He makes affidavit (in Worcester) that Mr. Willis is not a humbug, and details sundry remarkable spiritual manifestations which he himself saw, and all of which he devoutly believes.

The Rev. Luther Baker, many years ago paster of a Raptist Church in Providence, since a "Christian," rejecting the dectrine of the Trimity in 1820, and often a men-her of the Massachusetts Legislature, died at New-Bedford, on Sunday, aged 87.

New-Bedford, on Sunday, aged 87.

— A company of colored singers, slaves, are about to sing for their freedom through the Northern States.

— Dr. William Elder of Philadelphia, is now engaged in writing a memoir of the late Dr. Elisha Kenk Kane. It can scarcely fail to prove not only a striking and picture-que narrative of the career of the intropid adventurer, but also an intelligent delineation of his character. his character.

—In the Divorce Case of the Rev. R. W. Griswold before the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, the

In the Divorce Case of the Rev. R. W. Griswold before the Court of Common Pieas, Philadelphia, the Court has refused the application of libelant—which was to have a decree of divorce entered, on the ground that there was no evidence that any decree had ever been granted.

—Mile. Esther, one of the most noted lorettes of Paris, is at the point of death. All the fashionable and literary men visit her daily; she leaves a large fortune. They say her will bestows it on her favorite feculictonist.

-Rachel comes to Paris in May, and leaves again for Egypt the 1st of September. Her bealth is said to be greatly improved.

M. Guizet has sold to MM. Michel Levy his Me-

moirs. They give \$21,000 for them (four or five vol-umes). They will be published neat January.

M. Thiers has published the fifteenth volume of his History of the Empire.

LOOK TO YOUR PAPER HANGINGS .- A recent numb of The London Lancet, a high medical authority, has

an article from which we make the following extract, as a timely caution to housekeepers about to paper their rooms. The suggestion has been made that the National Hotel disease at Washington may have arises from this cause:
"Dr. Hinds of Birmingham has lately called atten

from this cause:

"Dr. Hinds of Birmingham has lately called attention to a method of accidental arsenical poison, which should be generally known, and from which he was himself the sufferer. He chanced to select for the adornment of his study a particularly tinted wall-paper, the pattern of which was confined to two shades of green. About two days after it had been applied, he first used the room in the evening, sitting there, and reading by a gas-light. While thus engaged, he was reized with severe depression, nauses, abdominal pain and prostration. The same chain of symptoms ensued on every subsequent evening when he occupied the room. This led to an inquiry into the cause. He scraped off a little of the bright coloring matter from his pretty green paper, and, by sublimation, produced abundant crystals of arsenious acid. The paper was colored with arsenite of copper, (Scheele's green). The use of this pigment to color wall papers has already proved injurious in previous cases. In one, a child sucked some strips of paper thus colored, and narrowly escaped with life. (Ed. Medical Journal, 1851.) Dr. Hinds remarks, that the presence of the arrenical pigment may be recognized by the brilliant hue, and by a little running of the color at the edges of the pattern, as though it did not take freely on the paper.

See that you buy your hangings at the right place, and look to the colors and the characteristics shows in

See that you buy your hangings at the right place, and look to the colors and the characteristics dicated.

BURGLARY AT POET CHESTER .- On Sunday morning last the shoe store of Mr. James Merritt, in the village of Port Chester was discovered to have been broken open and robbed of property to the amount of about \$150 to \$200. On Monday morning a couple of colored men were seen to emerge from under the water tank at the Mamaroneck Railroad Station and get into the early train from Port Chester to the city. The circumstance excited the suspicious of Mr. Bradley the conductor of the train, and on that gentleman calling upon them for their fares, they professed to have no money and solicited him to take some vests in payment for their passage. From the appearance of a well-filled carpetbeg which they had in their possession, and other suspicious circumstances, Mr. Bradley felt assured that if they were not the perpetrators of the burglary in question, they had property with them that had been dishon-stly obtained; he therefore resolved to cause their arrest on reaching New York. He therefore contived, with the assistance of the bargage master of the train to secure them in the car, and run the car into the depot and there keep them until an officer could be found. On being taken into custody they gave their names as George Hill and Thomas Fry. Their carpet-bag was found full of ladies' gaiter boots and shoss taken from the store of Mr. Merritt. It is supposed that the rest of the booty had been taken by some confederate in, another direction. On being arrested one of the offenders tore in pieces a lot of bank notes, presumed to have been the result of some other robbery committed by them. The secured were taken to Port Chester, and examined before Justice Morrell, who committed them to jail at White Plains to await the action of the Grand Jury. excited the suspicions of Mr. Bradley the conductor of

YONKERS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- A suite of magificent rooms, which have recently been fitted up in the Getty House Building tor the Yonkers Library Association, were opened on Wednesday evening, with appropriate ceremonies.

GAS FOR THE STREETS OF SING SING .- The thoroughfares of Sing Sing are to be immediately lighted with gas; the lamp-posts for which are now being distributed along the streets.

ARREST OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS IN THE BURDELL MURDER CASE FOR ILLEGAL VOTING IN THIS CITY.—John L. Farrell, the man who swore before the Coroner's Jury in New-York at the examination of the Burdell munder and that he was in the same for the control of the contr Cirt.—John L. Farrell, the man who swore before
the Coroner's Jury in New-York at the examination of
the Burdell murder case, that he sat upon Burdell's
storp adjusting his shoe when a man came to the door
and ordered him off, was yesterday arrested in NewYork by Officer Keef for illegal voting in the Eighth
Ward last Fall, and this morning brought to this city.
Soon after the election he was arrested and held to
hail. He was subsequently indicted, but failing to appear a bench warrant was issued, upon which he was
arrested. While on his way up the river he toid Officer Keef that he was advised by a well-known citizen of that ward to run away. We state this fact
simply for the purpose of proving that "all that giftters is not gold;" and that those who pretend to be
more honest than others need as much watching as
those they speak ill of. This Farrell is an important
witness for the people in the Burdell murder case, if
his testimony can be relied upon. But we learn from
Ciffeer Keef, hat the District-Attorney of New-York
if dorsed the bench warrant for his arrest, and made
it dorsed the bench warrant for his arrest, and made
it dorsed the bench warrant for his arrest, and made

THE ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—The Essex County Courts will meet at Newark next Treeday, Judge Haines proceeding. The criminal list is large, though the seesing will make ably not be protracted as dong as usual, owing to the ostellishment of Union County. Among persons swalling trial are like. Stoker, for the murder of her child, and John Robinson, for burglary. Most of the other criminal cases will be of a publy case. branches of industry which will provide employment